Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

Booth's Theater.—"Rip Van Winkle," Joseph FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Man and Wife." FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATER. - " Marie Stuart." GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- Opera Bouffe: "Le Petit

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER, No. 720 Broadway.-NIBLO'S GARDEN .- "Ticket-of-Leave-Man." Lotta. STADT THEATER, No. 45 Bowery.—German Opera: WALLACK'S THEATER. - "The Rivals." John

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Empire City STEINWAY HALL.-Grand Concert. Nilsson. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, At 2: "Rip Van Winkle." At 8: Humpty Dumpty, je. Kiralfy Troupe.

Business Notices

BENEDICT'S TIME.
WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, STERLING SILVERWARE.
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
Respers of the City Time,
Only Store 171 Browlowy, corner Curthault-st., New-York. BANK VAULT BLOWN OPEN!

MARVIN & CO.'S SAFE ATTACKED !!! It resisted all efforts and preserved its contents entire. The First National Sank of Northumberland, Pa., was entered on Thursday night, other Safes equa'ly as good can be furnished by

(265 Broadway, N. Y. Manvin & Co., (721 Chestout-st., Phila, [108 Bank-st., Cleveland (

NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON, N. V., Sept. 26, 1670.

E. HOLMES, CSQ.—DEAR SIR: Our Bank was saved last night from robbert by your eleptiess little watchman. An attempt was made about 2 o'clock to effect an entrance by raising a window in the adjoining room, which of course aroused my family, and saved us from danger, and frightened away the burglars, without giving me the privilege of a parting sainte. Hastily yours,

E. D. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA, CHOLERA IN-PANTUM AND CHOLERA use IMPRILIAL GRANUM, a valuable medicinal food, sold by all Druggists, and at the Wholesale Depot, by CARLE & STRONG, 153 Water-st., cor. Maider

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR Removes Tan, Preckles, Moth Pstches, and every deformity of the akin, it has received the stamp of public approbation the past 31 years. Prepared by Dr. T. Fellix GOURAUD, 48 Bond-st., and sed by Draggists. DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR CURED BY

TRUSSES.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS.

To Business Men.

To Business Men.

The circulation of The Dally Tribune having been increased about 6fty per cent within the last two months, the prices of advertisements from the 24th of September have been as follows:

Ordinary advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Leaded and Displayed Advertisements charged solid space.

Special Notices—Fifth page—50 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements on Eighth page are charged 40 cents per line, each insertion.

rtion.

Business Notices—Fourth page—75 cents a line, each insertion.

Items—[Announcement]—in City News Column, 75 cents a line for

Hemse (Anordaceans)
illid Agate space. The passes occupied.
Fance Type and Onta are charged double rates for space occupied.
About ten words arreage a line, after the first line, which usuall aims only four or five words.

About ten words arrange a line, average delta somewhat on the num ins only four or five words. Desaths and Marriages are charged &1. The value of advertising in a journal depends somewhat on the num of like readers, but still more on their average character. One might in vast circulation mainly among those whom business new would find it cook in addressing. The TRIBUNE is not necely bought and read nore persons than almost any other American journal—it circulates every State and in nearly every township throughout the Union, and alrows are clusators, merchants, professional men, master workers, eaders in almost every areas of implring and buyeful human cudest if it were proper to publish a list of them, it would appear that on contrast does or ever did command the patronage of so large a proportion for formal withingers and workers of its time. For this reason, it was

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per an.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
A dv or tis in g R a te s.
DAILY TRIBUNE, 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and \$1 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and \$5 per line.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,
According to position in the paper.
Terms cash in advance.

Terms, eash in advance.
Address, The Terbune, New-York.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 46 East Eighteenth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for The TRIBUNE will be received up to 72 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

The Prench attacked the Prussian lines in front of Paris sional Government in Paris are unanimous for the continuation of the war. - Unsuccessful sorties have been made at Metz, Soissons, and Bitche. —— An engagement took place near St. Germain yesterday, but no particulars are sia continues her hostile demonstrations against Turkey. The Chinese have refused to accede to the demands of the French for the Tien-Tsin massacre, and are preparing for war.

The President has returned to Washington, - The Government will sell \$4,000,000 of gold and purchase \$8,000,000 of bonds during October. — The October debt statement shows a further decrease of over \$9,000,-000. — The National Scheutzenfest opens to-day at Cincinnati. A fire at Providence caused over \$100,000 damage. - There were six burglaries in Troy on Saturday night. There were 11 deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans on Saturday.

The remains of Louis Moreau Gottschalk will be in terred in Greenwood to-day after a solemn service in St Stephen's Catholic Church. ==== The investigation of the warehouse frauds by the Custom-House officers has resalted in the arrest of Morris Price. = A large number of yellow fever patients have been removed from Governor's Island to the hospitals on the West Bank. = Precinct roundsmen are to be substituted for the grand 1134, 1134, 114. Thermometer, Saturday, 71, 80, 67; Sunday,

The Western and Southern inflationists, who so loudly demanded greater banking privileges. during the last Congress, have not been eager to avail themselves of the opportunity granted to organize new banks. Of the \$56,000,000 of additional bank capital authorized, only oneseventh has been applied for, and part of this from the North-Eastern States.

Immigration to this country from Germany has not been materially checked by the European war, as it was greatly feared would prove the case. The arrivals at this port for the week ending last Saturday were twice as great as for any week during the last two months: and the total arrivals for August last were only 1,886 less than for the corresponding period of last year.

We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of one million of gold and the purchase of two millions of bonds each week during the present month; also that he proposes to anticipate the payment of the five per cent bonds, amounting to \$7,022,000, which mature on the 1st of January. Mr. Boutwell could make no better use of his hoarded gold except by disposing of it in the same way just a little faster than he proposes to do; but we should feel duly thankful for all favors.

When it was reported two weeks ago that yellow fever had made its appearance in New-York, the Board of Health assured us the rumor was unfounded; whatever the disease might be, it certainly was not that. Now, when it has got fair headway on Governor's Island, the medical gentlemen discover that it is yellow fever, and the island is declared under quarantine. Here is a case which calls

ger of a pestilence. It is nearly half a century since yellow fever has appeared in this city in a very fatal form, our climate not favoring its development, and, besides, the season is now too far advanced for the epidemic to become dangerous. The first light frosts always kill it.

Bavaria and Würtemberg have at last consented to become members of the German Confederation, and thus an important step toward the completion of German unity is taken. The threats and demonstrations of France have, strangely enough, hastened the union they were intended to prevent.

The Russian Government is at much pains to announce that it intends to maintain its neutrality between Prussia and France, and adds significantly enough that "a Turkish war 'would have no connection with the present 'conflict." The papers clamor for the abrogation of the Paris treaty which protects Turkey, and Russia is clearly as eager for the invasion of that country as the French were three months ago to overrun Germany. In spite of England-indeed, in contempt of her-Russia's determination to renew the old issues with Turkey seems fixed.

THE STORM.

Virginia has ever been subject to periodical storms and floods as sudden and destructive as those of more tropical regions; but seldom has she been visited by a storm so terrible in its character and effects as that which desolated her fields during the last week, and of which there is yet no cessation. Beginning in the extreme southern part of the State, the storm traveled northward, seeming to increase in intensity until the Maryland border was reached, when its further progress was marked by no more than the usual severity of equinoctial storms. From Richmond westward to Staunton and Lynchburg, on the route of the James River, the greatest amount of mischief has been done. Richmond itself is inundated, and the business districts flooded and impassable. The bridges crossing to Manchester have been destroved, and human life placed in constant jeopardy from the falling buildings and floating debris. At Lynchburg railroad communication is broken off, the bridges and the embankments being thoroughly swept away. Human life has also suffered, a whole family having perished, and the shocking report comes that at Harper's Ferry forty-seven persons have been killed. The swelling of the Virginia streams rushing into the Potomac has increased the volume of its water alarmingly, and Washington, already suffering, is threatened with an inundation as complete and destructive as that at Richmond. The crops of the Summer, carefully garnered throughout the Virginia valley, have been utterly destroyed in this havoc of storm and flood. It is dreadful to contemplate the suffering that must from the desolations of war.

THE SORTIES AT PARIS.

The preliminary movements of a siege are seldom of an exciting character; the one army reduced to the defensive is incapable of initiating battle; the other, fresh from struggles wasteful conflict. The investment of Paris importance and significance. In the absence been furnished by unscrupulous newspapers with fictions of the most sensational kind. Of these was the rumor of a French victory Hew hours on Saturday last. It was put in an Friday, but were repulsed .== The Provi- the French had retaken Vincennes. The city more important than ever. never been occupied by the Prussians. Failure dered the story still more unworthy of full credit. Paris on Friday last, of which we have this morning both German and French reports. The French repeated their tactics of Sept. 19, with no better results, though with more credit to themselves, for the new troops revealed by their conduct that they are fast becoming trained to the bloody business before them. Like that of Sept. 19, this battle was eveidently fought to regain the hights of Sceaux. It was directed, however, at a point further west than the mistaken assault of the former occasion, and in two columns. At the same time that the assault on Sceaux was attempted a column emerging from St. Cloud attacked in the direction of Versailles. Both attempts failed. The Prussian Fifth Corps seems to have overlapped the right of the French before St. Cloud, and when the latter retreated threw them into confusion by a flank attack. The battle does not appear to have lasted more than two hours, nor to have resulted in severe losses on either side.

> ported will turn out to have been only a reconnoisance by the French to discover what movements the Germans have been making for more than a week that they have been hidden behind the Hights which they secured by the engagement of Sept. 19. At any rate it seems to have served the purpose of a reconnoisance, and to have revealed that the Germans are transferring their main army from the eastern and south-eastern sides of the city to the western and southern approaches. It is apparent that while the arc of the circle extending around the northern and eastern sides of Paris from the Seine above to the Seine below the city has been weakly held by the 4th and 13th Corps and the Guards. the lines south of the city are maintained by the 5th, 6th and 11th Corps, and the several Corps of Bavarians and Würtembergers. The 5th Prussian Corps, which a few days ago held the right of the Crown Prince's army east of the Seine and the city, formed in the battle of Sept. 30 his extreme left in front of St. Cloud and Fort du Mont Valèrien, which are due west of Paris. It is not improbable that this movement, by which the Germans are evidently transferring their strength to the west of Paris, brought about the engagement of Friday. The idea is suggested from Tours that the Germans are preparing to attack on the west, where only a single fort defends five bridges across the Seine and numberless well-paved approaches which converge from all directions upon these passages. Certainly, the movements revealed by the engagement of the 30th ult. would seem to confirm this statement.

We suspect that the sortie as it is now re-

newly reported in this morning's issue are of significance. One report-they are all from French sources-represents the Germans at Pithiviers; another says they are at Maintenon; a third near Rouen, where a skirmish had been fought; and still another says they have occupied Beauvais. These points are distant from forty to seventy-five miles in four different directions from Paris. Beauvais is about seventy miles to the north, on the railway to Boulogne; Rouen is sixty miles northwest, on the railways to Dieppe and Havre; Maintenon is forty miles south-west, on the railroad to Rennes and the western seaports; while Pithiviers is forty-five miles south within easy march of either the road to Orleans or that to Lyons, It is evident from these demonstrations that the German cavalry are thoroughly destroying the railways of France to a great distance from the capital at which they converge, and which they have hitherto fed. At the same time these and supporting columns of cavalry, moving by the roads between the railways, destroy whatever may aid the French. and transport to the camps before Paris all that is of value to themselves. In few places are they resisted; the terror which they create is little calculated to inspire the people with a wish to take up arms; and a principal effect of their raids must be the frequent interruption of attempts to organize camps and arm the peasantry.

BLOTTING THE RECORD.

"We will have no controversy," says The World, "with any Republican journal respect-"ing municipal affairs previous to the new 'charter. With the displacement of the old "organization that subject passed out of poli-"tics into history. . . . The old municipal organization is dead, and we have no con-

cern with it." We are not surprised that a Democratic newspaper, especially one which has borne the most unmistakable testimony to the frauds of the Tammany oligarchy, should prefer to enter upon the present campaign without the embarrassing recollection of the history of the party in this city; but to this airy way of wiping out old scores, and starting afresh with a clean slate, the people certainly will not consent. The former organization may have passed into history, but it will not pass out of politics while the same men who made it the corrupt system which it was are still the leaders of the Democratic party, and pursue under the new charter the same course which they pursued under the old. Is Mr. William M. Tweed, with vastly enlarged powers and a more compact municipal organization at his command, any less the enemy of public and private honesty and political rights than he was before ? Formerly there were at least certain departments of the city government which Tammany could not use. The Police, the Park Commission, the Croton Water Board, and so on, were honestly and efficiently managed by Albany appointees. Mr. Tweed's share of the municipal system was notorious for inefficiency and fraud. Under the new order the control of ensue in this region, not yet fully recovered everything has been given over to the men who abused their trust when they had control of a part. To refuse to go back and discuss their management of that part is prudent in The World; but Republican journals have no

idea of accepting such a proposal. The new charter might be in theory an improvement upon the old if there were any in the field, is anxious to avoid useless and means by which the great party of rogues who made it could be turned out of place, and a has thus far resulted in only two affairs of fair vote of the people be taken for a new set of officers. With honest men at the heads of of exciting incidents there the public have departments the administration might at any rate be more efficient than it used to be. But Mr. Tweed, as nobody knows better than The World, is a burden not to be easily shaken off. at Paris, which excited the city for a He is a dreadful load to carry through the State canvass, but his party cannot get rid of official form, as coming from the French Sec- him, and they will beg us in vain to shut our retary of the Interior, but bore internal as well | eyes and make believe we don't see him. Now as external evidences of its spurious origin. It that his power for mischief is so much enmentioned among other absurd statements that larged, the history of his past misdeeds becomes We shall next and the wood of Vincennes are situated within have The World protesting against an inquiry the lines of the Paris fortifications, and have into the record of Mr. Tweed's associate, James Fisk, ir., or his agent, Mr. John T. to name the date on which the battle occurred Hoffman. When Fraud and Debauchery beor that on which the report was written, ren- come partners in the proprietorship of a Governor, and obtain a charter giving them un-There certainly was an engagement before limited scope for operations, their character and history cannot be too minutely in-

BARBARITIES OF WAR.

English and French papers have published horrible stories recently of the sufferings of the peasantry in Alsace and Lorraine, and the brutal excesses of German soldiers in their treatment both of prisoners of war and inoffensive inhabitants. We fear there is some truth in these stories, for war is a dreadful business which blunts the finer sensibilities, and not only leaves its track of blood and desolation, but develops all the latent cruelty and animal passion of the human heart. The dreadful affair of Bazeilles has been told by many independent witnesses, the latest of whom, the Duc de Fitz-James, writes to The London Times as follows:

"On the morning of the 31st of August, the courage inhabitants of that village, perceiving that the enemy was coming on, donned their National Guards' uniforms and aided the army in holding in check a Bavarian corps and a division (Sholer's) of the Fourth Prussian Reserve Corps. The French army was driven back. The enemy entered Bazeilles, and then commenced a scene of horror and nameless excesses that must forever disgrace their perpetrators. In order to punish the inhabitants of the village for presuming to defend themselves, they set the place on fire. Most of the National Guards had been killed. The population sought a refuge in the cellars, All-women and children-were burned alive! Out o 2,000 inhabitants, barely 360 survive to relate how the Bavarians drove the women and children back into the flames, and shot those who succeeded in escaping. I myself saw the ruins of the village. There is not a house left standing. A fearful smell of charred flesh pervade the air, and I saw the calcined bodies of the inhabitants

on the thresholds of their own dwellings." The Duc de Fitz-James is a Frenchman; but English accounts corroborate his statements in the main, although there is a discrepancy in the French and German explanation of the reason why the village was fired, and we are left good ground to hope that it was a sad military necessity, not an act of wanton cruelty. When the Prussians first entered France it seems to be admitted that they behaved remarkably well; now we have complaints of their terrible exactions and devastations, and reports of a feeling of mutual exasperation which often breaks out in wild excesses and murders. French prisoners, it is said, are brought into German hospitals disabled by blows from the muskets of their guards; and all France and all the sympathizers with her cause call upon us to execrate the barbarous nation which so disgraces the profession of arms.

Very few of the offenses we have cited have been proved; but if they are all brought home to King William's armies it will not follow that the Germans are more brutal than other

English, or the Spaniards, or even the people of the United States. All history is full of instances of the violation of the ethics of war by cultivated and Christian people. When, in modern times, have prisoners ever been more cruelly tortured by a civilized enemy than our soldiers at Andersonville? Is the old woman tossed up in a blanket, broom there any gaoler worse than Capt. Wirtz in hand! Imagine us so rid forever of our among the German armies? Is there no complaint, well or ill founded, of the treatment of Confederate prisoners in our own hands during the war? The British prison-ship in New-York Harbor during the Revolution was the scene of horrors far exceeding those which the French captives told after Sedan. The patriots of Cuba have not only been cruelly outraged by their Spanish conquerors, but actually butchered after surrender. During the Peninsular War, at the beginning of this century, both French, and Spanish, and English soldiers were guilty of extraordinary inhumanity. In the present war the French have been brutal in carrying out the order for expelling German residents from Paris, and if they have committed no excesses in the field we must remember they have never been off their own territory. If they had crossed into Germany, the same stories would probably have been told about them which are now told about the Prussians.

The massacre of Bazeilles has parallels in

almost every modern war,-nay, accept the

worst possible account of it, and that can

easily be matched in the history of French or

of English armies. When Soult stormed Oporto,

in 1809, a hellish massacre of non-combatants

followed; rape, pillage, and murder were un-

restrained: the river was literally choked with

the dead; and 10,000 of the Portuguese, including women and children, perished in various ways. When Wellington assaulted Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, still worse scenes were enacted, and the British fired the town in three or four places, and tried to blow up the great magazine-a crime all the more atrocious as the town belonged to their allies. When the same commander stormed Badajos, soon afterward, the sack of the city, with all the nameless accompaniments of murder and labor: violence, lasted two days and two nights. When he took St. Sebastian in 1813 the outrages of his troops almost exceeded belief. The wretched inhabitants, driven from their burning houses and huddled into one quarter of the city, were subjected to every horror which diabolical lust and rage could inspire. Girls and women were violated in the sight of their parents and their husbands. Every habitation was pillaged. The streets ran with wine and blood, and resounded for two or three days with the shricks of the tortured. On the morning of the assault St. Sebastian contained over 600 houses; at the end of three days there remained only 36. In this case also it must be remembered that the inhabitants who suffered were not only non-combatants but the friends and allies of the British. Wellington was a just man; but in the excitement of victory the brutal instincts the soldiers got the mastery, and there was no controlling them. Augereau made himself infamous by his cruelties to the peasants of Catalonia in 1810. The annals of the British wars in India are stained with atrocities. During the British American war of 1812 Admiral Cochrane received imperative orders from English Government "to destroy and lay waste all towns and districts the United States found accessible of the attack of British armaments." Gen. Montauban got his title of Count Palikao by a most unscrupulous campaign in China. The destruction of Chambersburg was a blot upon the Confederate campaign in Pennsylvania, and in Sherman's march to the sea there was many a deed of violence at which nobody should have been more shocked than our own commander. The most infamous, however, of all recent wars are those of the French in Algeria, where whole tribes, including men, women, and children, have repeatedly been suffocated in their caverns, like rats in a hole, not by the troops in the intoxication of battle, but by the deliberate order of French generals. For deeds like these, Pelissier and St. Arnaud ought to be held in

execration to the end of time. The stories told of the Prussians just now are undoubtedly exaggerated, but these instances are enough to show that something of the kind may be anticipated in all wars, and it limits this right to the consumer only, and denies to even deeds of the most abominable character do not necessarily prove that the nation under whose flag they are committed is deficient in true civilization. They are the manifestations of innate wickedness which is naturally stirred up by the disorders of war, and we never shall be free from them till wars are altogether abolished.

IS THE WORLD FLAT!

It was Descartes, we think, who recommended every man occasionally to purge himself of all acquired knowledges and begin at the rudiments again. Some of our English scientific neighbors seem disposed to put his maxim to the test, and have begun apparently by reducing themselves to the proper condition of idiocy. One would think that Europe might furnish them just now with sufficient subjects for interest or speculation; but, on the contrary, they have turned their backs on it. and are waging fierce war on the questions of whether the earth is round or flat, and does the sun move or stand still? A modern Hampden, who is resolved apparently to remain neither "mute nor ignoble," is the leader of the party who are going thus resolutely back to first principles, and is supported by a number of adherents who are, strange as it may seem, possessed of both education and ability. They have distributed their pamphlets and tracts broadcast in this country, thinking it worth while to warn us that we are near the edge of the great plane, and may inadvertently trip over the falling-off place. They also offer a reward of £100 to any one who can "prove the rotundity or motion of "the earth from Scripture, reason, or fact." We are called upon to render homage to the Church of Rome, "which, although she may have erred in her divinity, certainly has nobly rejected the fallacies of spurious science. Nothing can exceed the contempt and derision with which she yet regards the absurdities and senseless inventions of a Copernicus or a New-"ton,"-a piece of information which both surprises and pains us, as we had supposed that, however we might differ on divine or doctrinal points with Pio Nono, upon the one fact of the turnip shape of the globe we live on we could sit down with him in perfect accord. This is not the only startling fact, however,

enunciated by Mr. Hampden and the Professors of Queen's College, Cambridge, who are his coadjutors. The sun is proved, "by the "outlay only of £5," to be but eight hundred miles distant. Being so much nearer than Australia or our own country, we look upon the discovery as especially lucky for England civilized people, or make war with any more in her present perplexity as to what to do politically is reduced to zero, she may be set

George on solar soil? Think of the convenience of it as a penal colony for ourselves. Imagine the Mormons whisked permanently off into the road heretofore only traversed by Tammany Ring, of fever hospitals, fashionable milliners, fleas, folly, and Fisk! We begin to breathe freer at the thought. Our Professors, however, give us additional

encouragement. Heaven, with its towers of jasper and shining streets of gold, waits for us immediately below the flat surface of the earth; and another place, which they do not plainly mention to ears polite, is ready for our enemies just below that again. "They 'must be there," gravely decides Mr. Hampden, "else why are they not seen by the "powerful telescopes used by astronomers?" The stars are mere gaseous, self-luminous bodies; the transit of Venus "one of the most shameless frauds ever foisted on an ignorant public by the erafty cunning of interested professionals." This is too much. We are prepared for fraud in high places, on the bench and on the throne; but when the stars combine to humbug us we surrender. It is rather consoling to read on the next page that "the measure of the world's wickedness is nearly full. In a year Europe will be sacked and pillaged, and become one grand conflagration, with the smoke of its torment ascending forever and ever." We are glad of it. When the round globe turns out to be a mere pancake, the celestial worlds mere blobs of phosphorus, and the Evening Star herself, by whom all lovers since Eve have sworn, an "interested professional," humbug and sham have gone far enough. Somebody ought to suffer. Mr. Hampden is right. By all means let Europe scorch for it.

" THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

The Honesdale Citizen (Wayne Co., Penn.) thus "trees" the demagogues who are trying to make votes by an outcry against Chinese

"The attitude of the Wayne Democracy in regard to the Protection of American Labor is not unlike that of Ethan Spike respecting the Maine Liquer Law-in favor of the law, but opposed to its enforcement. Their re cently adopted resolutions declare the undoubted truth that the labor of the mechanic is his capital; while a denunciation of the importation of cheap laborers, 'whose presence here must eventually degrade and pauperize the honest working classes of our country,' is followed by a demand for what is substantially Free Trade. In other words, the Democracy are opposed to cheap labor in this country, but are anxious for a Tariff which shall courage it among our manufacturing rivals abroad

This resolution against cheap labor is ostensibly aimed at the Chinamen. Of course, it is not pretended that there is any valid objection to Chinese labor except its cheap ness. It is not the competition of Chinese labor, as such, but of cheap labor, that is deprecated. Hence, the objections to Chinese labor are equally applicable to all cheap labor. And all valid objections to the introduction of cheap labor, from whatever quarter, apply with equal force to the admission into the country of the products of that labor, wherever it may be performed. "But at this point the usual inconsistency of Demoeratic principles and the usual inconclusiveness of Democratic logic become strikingly apparent. Democratic Protection of the American mechanic's labor which is his capital, consists in keeping cheap labor out of the country, but freely admitting its products into competition with our own; that is to say, the cheap foreign workman can on no account be allowed to come here, as his presence must 'degrade and pauperize the onest working classes of our country;' but he may send his wares here, without restriction, to compete with the productions of these same honest working classes, and shall have every facility for underselling the latter. It the Democratic view, American labor is sufficiently pro-tected by requiring the cheap foreigner - whether Asiatic or European is wholly immaterial—to do his work at home, and send us the products of his labor. We must open our markets without restraint to every thing he sends, though his presence among us is not to mechanics, but is invited to send his productions here to undersell our own. So long as he is content to underwork us where he now is, we will take his products in preference to those of our own mechanics. His presence here would degrade and pauperize our working classes but, as his productions are the cheaper, we insist on having them, whatever the consequences to American labor. In a word, Democratic Protection amounts to prefer the productions of the latter, on account of their cheapness, and insist on a tariff which shall give them the advantage in our markets. This is Democratic Protection of American labor, in a nut-shell;-the Demo eratic plan for maintaining the dignity of American labor. Free Trade demands for all the right to buy where they can buy the cheapest; but, modified by the Democratic principle of Protection the producer the right to purchase assistance where i can be obtained cheapest. If How Chow, or his fellow craftsman in Europe, can send us a pair of shoes, or a bar of railroad iron, cheaper than these can be made by American mechanics, then his are the goods for our money; but woe to How Chow if he comes among us to make these same shoes and rails! Our Democratic neigh-

the honest working classes of our country.' The difference is only paralleled by that known to exist between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

bors at once proceed to split an exceedingly fine hair in

pointing out the nice distinction between results which

to the uninstructed mind appear identical. That they

tell us, is demanded by 'the great principle that should

govern this people in their intercourse with the family

of nations:' this, they say, would 'degrade and pauperize

It is one of the miseries of royalty, we suppose, to have no private hours, no personal secrets so sacred that the world will think it dishonorable to pry into them, no correspondence, even with a wife, that may not be dragged out of its pigeon-hole and given to the newspapers. In the great rummaging among the Imperial effects now going on at the Tuileries, it does not seem to strike anybody that Napoleon, though he may be a political criminal, is after all a man of flesh and blood, with some personal rights, and some private retreats which ought not to be invaded. It is well that we should know indeed all about the great Mexican swindle, and learn how injustice was dispensed in dark chambers of the Tuileries, and how Bismarck's story of the proposed partition treaty was all true; but why must the wretched story of Marguerite Belanger be dragged to light? Why must the sad letters of the poor creature be exposed to the cruelty of print? And must we read M. Louis Bonaparte's letters to his wife, as well as these mournful little epistles from his mistress? History will doubtless gather ample stores from the documents which have now fallen into the hands of the remorseless Provisional Government; but do let us remember that it is possible for us to learn too much.

that the late Empress of France should be annoyed (as it is said that she is) by newspaper reporters bent upon an interview. She has Dr. Evans, the great dentist, with her, however, to protect her; and he might put a permanent notice upon the gates to the effect that all "interviewers" found upon the premises would have their teeth pulled without mercy. We should be the more reconciled to this summary procedure, because we really do not believe that her late Majesty has anything worth printing to say. If her husband or explanation. Fortunately there is no dan- Other movements by the Prussians also superfluous outrage than the French, or the with her paupers. But in case communication down at zero divided by two, with the Prince, without the foundation with the Prince, without the foundation of the paupers.

We are sorry (for the credit of our craft)

is opened, ought Messrs. Hampden & Co. to late Imperial, at the same quantity divided by be allowed unmolested to plant the flag of St. six, giving a sum total which it is impossible to compute.

> The voluntary withdrawal of Messrs. R. Sackett Matthews and Adam E. King, rival Republican candidates for Congress in the IIId (Baltimore) District of Maryland, and the nomination of Mr. WASHINGTON BOOTH, mean business. Mr. Booth is an eminent merchant of Baltimore, and a gentleman of great energy of character, who is universally held in high esteem. The Republicans of the District are entirely united and enthusiastic in his support, and intend to elect him, which they will certainly do unless they fail in their duty at the polls. The Republicans of this State would like to see the good example of Messrs. Matthews and King followed in certain Congressional districts where there is danger of losing Representatives by running two Republicans against one Democrat.

Although this is an age of windfalls, and although we have heard of fifty different American families who were to come at once into mastodonian European fortunes, yet up to this hour we have no knowledge that any one of the eager expectants has ever realized one hard shilting out of all these melting golden dreams. The latest case is that of the Blauvelt family in New-Jersey, which considers itself entitled to an estate of about six millions of dollars in Holland. Of course, the claimants are to hold a Convention and appoint a Committee, and send an agent to Holland, and make a nice little business for the lawyers generally; and when we hear that they have touched the money, it will give us the most benevolent satisfaction to announce the auriferous circumstance.

The Board of Police has discovered that innovation is not always improvement, and has abolished the surveillance of patrolmen by grand roundsmen. When the system was established we feared that it was vicious in principle and would be mischievous in practice. The Board seems to have arrived at the same conclusions by an experience that has unhappily done much to demoralize a force already inefficient enough. We hope there will now be a complete return to the sensible method of general supervision and holding the captains responsible for their several districts.

The nomination of the Hon. ALEXANDER RIVES by the Republicans of the Albemarle (Vth) Congressional District of Virginia is one eminently fit to be made. Mr. Rives is one of the best specimens of the Virginia gentleman, a man of fine culture, large information, and sound views, who would be an acquisition to any legislative body. A thorough and earnest canvass of the District will secure his election. Let our friends see to it that no proper effort is lacking to secure so desirable a result.

We are now informed that the Guerriere, when she ran aground off Nantucket, was in charge of a regular pilot, and that her captain is therefore, not to blame. For the credit of the American navy, we are glad to hear it. We hope we shall next hear of an investigation into the case of that pilot. How glad he must be that the Admiral whom he carried was not alive when he ran the ship ashore in broad daylight!

THE DRAMA.

The announcements indicate a very lively week on the local stage. The new Dickens Drama, "Barnaby Rudge, or the Gordon Riots," will be brought out to-night at Lina Edwin's Theater. To-night, also, the new Globe Theater-formerly the New-York-will be opened. At Niblo's this evening Miss Lotta will enact Sam Willoughby, in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." This afternoon and evening will be made lively and merry a Wood's Museum, by the Kiralfy Troupe of dancers and juvenile pantomimists. Good times are ahead for the children. Here we are reminded to say that Mr. Lent's New-York Circus will be reopened at the familiar sheet-iron tent on Fourteenth-st., on the 10th of October next Monday. Meanwhile on Wednesday evening, at this: We will protect the American mechanic by keep- the Olympic Theater, Mr. Fox will bring forward his new at the Fourteenth Street Theater, Madam Seebach will play Jane Eyre for the first time in this country. And or the same night, in Boston. Miss Glyn will make her first appearance in America, reading the play of "Antony nd Cleopatra." The attractions at Booth's, the Pittle Avenue, Wallack's, the Grand Opera House, and the San Francisco Minstrel Hall remain unchanged.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW BANKS-PAYMENT OF PENSIONS-REV-

ENUE DECISIONS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1870. Altogether the capital of the new banks authorized, and hose which have applied to organize, does not amount o \$8,000,000. There are still \$48,000,000 authorized to be taken up by new banks, pursuant to the recent law.

During the past month over \$6,000,000 has been paid on ecount of pensions, and yet the public debt has been

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter defining who are liable to tax in leas tobacco, in which he says the firm is only liable to pay one special tax, though purchases are made in different counties or States. The liability to pay a special tax as dealer in leaf tobacco is incurred not in consequence of a person having made purchases of leaf tobacco, but of having made sales either directly himself or indirectly through agents or commission houses. A dealer who has two or more places where he sells leaf tobacco would be liable to pay a special tax for each place, whether he made it a business to sell leaf tobacco or not, and a dealer who should employ an agent to purchase leaf tobacco for him in different places could not cover the transactions of such agents by his own special tax reecipt. Such agents would be liable themselves to special tax as produce brokers.

In an order just issued by the Secretary of War he calls the attention of Division and Department Commanders to the necessity of confining the expenses attending tours of inspection to the smallest limit consistent with that important duty. Regular Inspectors'should only be sent on tours when some absolute good result can reasonably be expected from their reports. When they deem it for the real interest of the 'service personally to inspect any portion of their commands, they will hereafter order that but one staff officer to accompany them.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT-SALES OF GOLD AND PURCHASES OF BONDS FOR OCTOBER. (GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

The President and family returned to Washington early this morning. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell one million of gold

on each Wednesday, and to purchase two millions of bonds on each Thursday of the present mouth; also, to anticipate the payment of the five per cent bonds due January 1, 1871, upon an adjustment of the interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. These bonds were ed under the Act of June 22, 1860, and amount to

\$7,022,000.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday, Judge McArthur, in the case of Lathrop act, the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, delivered the opinion of the Court, sustaining the plea of the jurisidiction of the Court, holding that while the Pawnee and Leavenworth Road accepted aid under the Pacific Railroad act the right to sue and be sued in all Courts was not conferred.

ferred.

Several years ago the Supreme Court of the United States decided the test oath as applicable to practitioners at the bar was unconstitutional, but up to yesterday the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia refused to accept the ruling, on the ground that it had the right to prescribe the terms of admission to practice at its ewn bar. The Court has now abolished the rule and the usual oath only will hereafter be administered.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of Saturday

ast unikes the following disavowal;
We are authorized by Mr. Jefferson Davis to say that the story going the rounds of the European and American press stating that he is engaged writing a novel is